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Foreign Crops and MARKETS

VOLUME 55 NUMBER 21

CANADIAN IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

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FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

NOVEMBER 24, 1947

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Issued by the OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

CANADIAN IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The Canadian Government, on November 17, 1947, took drastic steps to restrict imports, especially from the United States dollar area. The Canadian Government stressed that the steps were taken in order to prevent further decline in Canada's depleted gold and U.S. dollar reserves and in order to make unnecessary the need for taking more drastic action later.

The action is termed an emergency measure subject to modification depending on the future development of the Canadian exchange position. It provided among others for:

(1) Absolute prohibition of the import of many agriculture and many non-agricultural products.

(2) Imposition of import quotas (equivalent to twice the annual average value of imports in the calendar years 1937 to 1939) for citrus fruits and juices, fresh apples, onions, and potatoes, and many other items, most of the latter non-agricultural. (For details regarding fruit and vegetables see p. 355.)

Other measures provided for a maximum foreign travel allowance for Canadians of $150 a year and for a 25 percent excise tax on a wide range of durable consumer goods.

Positive steps to improve Canada's exchange position include payment of a premium of $7.00 for each fine ounce of gold produced in Canada and $300,000,000 dollar loan to be made to Canada by the Export-Import Bank.

A preliminary check suggests that the quotas imposed by Canada may cause a restriction of our exports to that Dominion by one-third to one-half of their value in the crop year 1946-47 in the instances of such items as oranges and grapefruit and substantially more in the case of fruit juices. The next issue of Foreign Crops and Markets will contain information on the prospective size of Canada's import quotas of U.S. agricultural products. The significance of the Canadian market for our agricultural export trade is shown by the following figures:

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 365)

1947 WORLD TOBACCO PROSPECT IMPROVES 1/

World production of leaf tobacco for the crop year July 1947 to June 1948, inclusive, is now estimated at 7,094 million pounds, or 5 percent greater than the earlier forecast of 6,784 million pounds. Increases in the crops for the United States, China, Turkey and Bulgaria account for most of the difference. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, August 11, 1947). The 1947 crop, as now forecast, represents an increase of 2 percent over the revised estimate of 6,978 million pounds for tobacco production during the year beginning July 1946, and is 8 percent greater than the average annual production for the 5 years 1935-39.

North America: For Canada, the estimate of 1947 tobacco production has been revised downward to 125 million pounds, compared with an early-season estimate of 148 million. The sharp reduction is attributed principally to hail and frost damage to the flue-cured crop in Ontario.

According to the latest official estimate, the crop in the United States is placed at 2,191 million pounds. This compares with the record 1946 outturn of 2,312 million pounds. The 1947 crop of flue-cured is estimated at 1,345 million pounds, roughly equal to last year's production of this class of tobacco. Fire-cured production is placed at 97 million pounds -- 10 percent less than the 1946 crop. Burley production in 1947, is now estimated at 525 million pounds, a drop of 14 percent from last year's large crop of 614 million pounds.

Reduced demand has necessitated limitation of Cuba's tobacco production for the year beginning July 1947. The forecast of 55 million is based upon government action in setting quotas for plantings this fall. Last season's Cuban production was unofficially estimated at about 77 million pounds. Cuba's production of leaf tobacco averaged 51 million pounds during the 5 years 1935-39. The Dominican Republic crop for the year beginning July 1947 is forecast at 30 million pounds, slightly above last year's outturn.

North American tobacco production for the period July 1947-June 1948 is now estimated at 2,484 million pounds, 6 percent below production for the year beginning July 1946, but 49 percent above the 1935-39 average.

Europe: Preliminary estimates place the 1947 tobacco crops in several European countries at considerably more than in 1946. This applies particularly to Bulgaria, France, and Greece. Italy grew another bumper crop in 1947. In Hungary, the 1947 crop exceeded 1946 production. For several of the less important tobacco-producing countries, such as Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Belgium the 1947 crops were generally smaller than in 1946.

Total European production in 1947 (exclusive of the Soviet Union) is now estimated at 650 million pounds -- nearly at the prewar level, and 20 percent greater than the revised estimate of 543 million pounds for 1946.

1/ Reprints may be obtained from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

(Text Continued on Page 347;table follows)

TOBACCO; Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, average 1935-39, annual 1946 and 1947 a/

Continent and Country	Acreage Harvested			Yield per Acre b/			Production		
	Average 1935-39	1946 c/	1947 c/	Average 1935-39	1946 c/	1947 c/	Average 1935-39	1946 c/	1947 c/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
NORTH AMERICA:									
Canada	69	110	125	1,103	1,285	1,000	76,556	141,384	125,000
Mexico	46	-	60	828	-	800	38,132	49,493	48,000
United States	1,647	1,960	1,914	887	1,180	1,145	1,450,054	2,312,080	2,190,746
Cuba	107	166	138	474	464	400	50,833	77,000	55,000
Dominican Republic	-	30	23	-	930	1,300	d/ 13,660	27,600	30,000
Puerto Rico	44	31	31	673	775	750	29,393	24,000	23,000
Estimated total e/	1.925	2,365	2,300	-	-	-	1,668,628	2,643,000	2,484,000
EUROPE:									
Albania	5	-	-	826	-	-	4,082	-	-
Belgium	6	12	6	2,500	2,073	2,000	16,431	24,075	12,000
Bulgaria f/	94	167	143	809	501	700	75,871	83,698	100,000
Czechoslovakia f/	g/ 24	14	16	g/ 1,288	1,322	915	g/ 31,143	18,913	14,184
France f/	44	60	74	1,676	1,477	1,398	72,995	88,565	103,616
Germany	33	-	-	2,254	-	-	74,355	-	-
Greece f/	226	176	187	589	320	530	132,819	56,217	99,207
Hungary f/	37	38	47	1,238	746	792	45,872	28,439	36,376
Italy f/	81	106	120	1,173	940	940	95,511	99,711	113,000
Poland	17	-	-	1,664	-	-	28,566	-	-
Rumania f/	44	63	50	647	277	400	28,697	17,317	20,000
Spain	-	25	15	-	800	1,000	17,322	20,000	15,000
Sweden	1	1	1	1,735	1,500	1,500	1,061	1,200	1,200
Switzerland	1	3	2	1,571	1,800	1,800	2,276	4,500	4,000
Yugoslavia	39	-	-	969	-	-	37,410	-	-
Estimated total e/	680	764	801	-	-	-	675,000	543,000	650,000
U.S.S.R.	490	-	-	1,070	-	-	525,000	-	-
ASIA:									
Iran	32	38	40	1,096	1,007	998	34,542	37,935	38,000
Iraq	g/ 11	21	14	g/ 752	700	700	g/ 8,057	15,000	10,000
Palestine	7	4	4	401	481	500	2,760	1,984	2,000
Syria and Lebanon	g/ 13	26	21	g/ 699	654	650	g/ 6,825	16,914	13,500
Turkey	194	300	267	661	710	750	128,505	215,000	200,000
Burma	108	111	100	990	900	900	107,072	100,000	90,000
China h/	1,228	1,389	1,474	1,021	982	951	1,254,539	1,363,888	1,401,124
French Indochina	g/ 44	35	30	g/ 728	570	600	g/ 32,004	20,000	18,000

India i/	1,265	1,313	1,250	879	800	800	1,111,221	1,050,000	1,000,000
Japan	92	57	90	1,621	1,140	1,100	148,680	65,000	99,000
Formosa	4	-	-	1,458	-	-	5,961	-	-
Korea	46	39	44	1,252	850	900	57,304	33,936	40,000
Java and Madura:									
Estate	67	-	-	730	-	-	48,655	-	-
Native	353	-	-	402	-	-	141,883	-	-
Sumatra Estate	31	-	-	970	-	-	30,131	-	-
Philippine Islands	176	51	86	427	420	463	74,811	21,296	40,000
Siam	g/ 25	27	-	g/ 688	650	-	g/ 17,179	18,000	-
Estimated total e/	3,750	3,590	3,610	-	-	-	3,250,000	3,039,000	3,042,000
SOUTH AMERICA:									
Argentina	34	68	60	928	841	900	31,558	57,320	54,000
Brazil	237	250	270	851	720	850	202,703	180,000	230,000
Chile	9	6	6	1,846	1,816	1,800	16,618	10,377	10,000
Colombia	g/ 37	39	45	g/ 803	1,046	900	29,706	40,785	40,000
Paraguay	22	20	14	801	1,100	1,100	17,792	22,046	15,000
Uruguay	2	2	2	825	950	1,000	1,254	1,800	2,000
Estimated total e/	360	400	412	-	-	-	310,000	321,000	360,000
AFRICA:									
Algeria	56	52	49	691	700	650	38,667	36,376	32,253
Nyasaland	57	80	90	286	300	300	16,311	24,000	27,000
Madagascar	g/ 19	7	5	g/ 764	650	534	g/ 14,164	4,850	2,641
Northern Rhodesia	g/ 4	5	6	g/ 426	552	526	g/ 1,635	2,929	3,000
Southern Rhodesia	51	105	112	507	575	580	26,061	60,550	65,000
Tunisia	1	2	3	1,196	900	1,000	1,202	2,000	2,500
Union of South Africa	g/ 41	74	76	g/ 500	400	500	g/ 20,476	29,652	38,210
Estimated total e/	245	332	355	-	-	-	125,000	165,000	180,000
OCEANIA:									
Australia	10	4	5	532	885	800	5,276	3,723	4,000
New Zealand	2	4	4	787	1,000	1,000	1,457	4,000	4,300
Estimated total e/	12	8	9	-	-	-	6,733	7,723	8,300
Estimated world total e/	7,462	7,904	8,017	-	-	-	6,560,361	6,977,723	7,094,300

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, reports of United States foreign service officers, results of office research, and other information. Estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to prewar boundaries, except as noted.

a/ July-June basis; Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1946 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which began in 1946 and ended early in 1947.
b/ Calculated from actual data, not rounded figures.
c/ Preliminary.
d/ Exports.
e/ Figures shown include rough estimates for producing countries not listed and allowances for other figures not available.
f/ Data for 1946 and 1947 are on the basis of existing areas.
g/ Less than a 5-year average.
h/ Free China for 1935-39; all China for 1946 and 1947.
i/ All India.

U.S.S.R.: No reliable official statistics have been received for the Soviet Union, but indications are that production in both 1946 and 1947 was well below the prewar average of about 525 million pounds.

Asia: The 1947 crops for several countries in Asia were below prewar, but larger than wartime production. Conditions in the formerly-important tobacco-producing Netherlands Indies are still uncertain, but production for the year beginning July 1947 probably will be be well under the prewar average. China's 1947 crop is estimated at 1,401 million pounds, somewhat larger than the 1946 outturn. For Turkey, the 1947 crop is now placed at 200 million pounds, a little less than last season's but far above the prewar average of 129 million pounds.

For Japan, Korea, and the Philippines, production for the year beginning July 1947 is, in each case, considerably below the prewar average. This also applies to India, where emphasis has been placed on food production. Tobacco crops in Syria-Lebanon, and Iraq were somewhat under those for 1946. Figures for several countries in Asia are not listed in the table, but allowances have been made for their production in the continental subtotal. Such countries include Manchuria and Ceylon, for which no reliable current data are available.

For all Asia, 1947 tobacco production is now estimated at 3,042 million pounds -- about the same as in 1946, but 6 percent below the prewar (1935-39) average.

South America: For most South American countries production for the year beginning July 1947 is forecast at about the same as for the previous season. For Brazil, however, a much larger outturn is in prospect. Unfavorable weather conditions, particularly in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, reduced Brazil's total 1946 outturn below the prewar level. The Brazilian crop for the year July 1947-June 1948 may reach 230 million pounds. Reports indicate that shortages of cigarette leaf have developed, and with favorable weather conditions, plantings for next Spring's harvest in Rio Grande, should provide a total Brazilian crop much larger than the last one, which totaled only about 180 million pounds. In prewar (1935-39) years, Brazil's tobacco crop averaged 203 million pounds annually.

Tobacco production in Argentina, Chile and Colombia, for the year beginning July 1947 should approximate that for the previous season. Paraquay's 1947 crop may be somewhat reduced. For all South America, including allowances for countries not listed in the table, the forecast remains at 360 million pounds as compared with the prewar (1935-39) average of 321 million pounds.

Africa: Tobacco crops in several African countries are forecast at considerably larger than prewar. This particularly applies to British Empire countries. The 1947 crop in Southern Rhodesia is forecast at 65 million pounds, or more than double the average crop of 26 million pounds for the 1935-39 period. Heavy demand from the United Kingdom and other Empire countries has encouraged growers in Southern Rhodesia to plant more tobacco. Production in Nyasaland may reach 27 million pounds, and the Union of South Africa expects a crop of 38 million pounds.

The 1947 crops in Algeria and Madagascar, according to latest information, were well below the prewar average. Production in Northern Rhodesia and Tunisia in 1947 were slightly larger than in 1946, and considerably above prewar. For all Africa, the forecast 1947 production amounts to 180 million pounds -- nearly 10 percent above 1946.

Oceania: The 1947 production in Australia and New Zealand may show small increases over last season. Each of these countries obtains the bulk of its tobacco requirements from imports.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production, approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of C.M. Purves, Acting Chairman, J. Barnard Gibbs, Mary L. E. Jones, and F. S. Everts.

WORLD BREADGRAIN CROP REDUCED

The 1947 world breadgrain production is now indicated at 5.8 billion bushels of wheat and 1.5 billion of rye, according to estimates of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The wheat crop, currently estimated to be about at the 1946 level, is 4 percent less than the 1935-39 average. Record crops in the United States and Australia bring the world total near average, despite much-below-average crops in Europe and the Soviet Union. The 1947 rye crop is 4 percent above 1946, but only 80 percent of the 1935-39 average.

A reduction of about a third from the 1935-39 level in the European breadgrain crop places most of that continent in a serious food position again this year, since bread constitutes such a large part of the diet and alternative foods are also scarce. A reduction of such magnitude in breadgrains means that import needs will be greater than during the past season when production, though low, was estimated to be about 25 percent larger than the outturn this year.

World exports of breadgrains in 1947-48 may exceed the 1946-47 total of about 23 million short tons, by 10 percent or more. This increase will be offset to some extent, however, by the reduced availability of coarse grains for export as a breadgrain supplement, particularly in the United States. Thus, with only a moderate increase expected in world grain exports this year and with indigenous production sharply reduced from a year ago, bread rations have recently suffered further reduction from their already low level in a number of European countries.

The wheat crop in North America, now placed at 1,764 million bushels, is moderately smaller than the previous estimate, mainly because of downward revisions in the Canadian crop. The third official estimate of 341 million bushels takes into account harvesting losses in northern Saskatchewan and most of Alberta, as well as some losses caused by the excessive heat of mid-summer, which appear to have been greater than formerly estimated. The latest report on the record United States crop shows little change from the preceding estimate.

(Continued on page 362; tables follow)

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1935-39, annual 1945-47 a/

Continent and country	Acreage b/				Yield per acre c/				Production			
	Average 1935-39	1945	1946	1947 d/	Average 1935-39	1945	1946	1947 d/	Average 1935-39	1945	1946	1947 d/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	25,595	23,414	24,076	23,895	12.2	13.6	17.2	14.3	312,399	318,512	413,725	340,767
Mexico	1,244	1,158	1,124	1,236	11.5	11.0	11.3	12.6	14,284	12,741	12,676	15,616
United States	57,293	65,120	67,201	73,907	13.2	17.0	17.2	19.0	758,629	1,108,224	1,155,715	1,406,761
Estimated total e/	84,170	89,740	92,460	99,100	-	-	-	-	1,086,000	1,440,000	1,583,000	1,764,000
Europe:												
Albania	99	109	135	130	15.2	13.9	16.3	15.4	1,507	1,516	2,200	2,000
Austria	633	470	545	495	25.4	19.1	18.9	19.6	16,057	9,000	10,300	9,700
Belgium	402	455	375	220	40.2	30.8	43.2	29.5	16,150	14,000	16,200	6,500
Bulgaria	f/ 3,078	3,102	3,768	3,688	f/ 20.8	13.5	18.0	-	f/ 64,076	41,818	67,900	-
Czechoslovakia	2,175	-	2,250	2,040	26.2	-	23.6	-	57,000	-	53,000	-
Denmark	319	216	221	58	45.4	47.6	49.4	34.5	14,470	10,284	10,916	2,000
Eire	225	662	643	580	34.2	32.3	20.2	30.9	7,689	21,394	13,000	17,900
Finland	230	342	388	395	26.5	20.8	20.8	20.3	6,100	7,128	8,083	8,000
France	12,560	9,400	10,600	9,250	22.8	19.6	23.6	16.2	286,510	184,000	250,000	150,000
Germany	4,250	-	-	-	34.6	-	-	-	147,000	-	-	-
Greece	2,150	1,640	1,912	2,000	14.0	10.2	14.9	10.3	30,205	16,800	28,500	20,600
Hungary	4,091	1,816	2,698	3,149	22.3	13.3	15.3	12.7	91,210	24,177	41,400	40,000
Italy	12,581	11,550	11,700	11,550	22.2	14.5	20.3	17.7	279,000	168,000	238,000	205,000
Luxembourg	47	32	41	20	25.9	20.7	23.4	22.5	1,215	661	959	450
Netherlands	338	295	302	225	43.8	27.1	43.7	35.6	14,791	8,004	13,200	8,000
Norway	80	119	95	86	29.9	26.5	29.1	27.8	2,391	3,152	2,760	2,390
Poland	3,260	-	-	-	22.7	-	-	-	74,000	-	-	-
Portugal	1,227	1,528	1,500	1,545	13.1	7.6	11.0	8.4	16,092	11,561	16,500	13,000
Rumania	6,900	-	-	-	16.2	-	-	-	112,000	-	-	-
Spain	g/ 11,253	8,862	9,400	9,625	g/ 14.0	8.2	14.1	11.4	g/ 157,986	73,000	133,000	110,000
Sweden	740	731	750	724	35.6	29.6	33.4	20.7	26,351	21,615	25,018	15,000
Switzerland	183	242	240	235	33.1	33.9	35.4	29.8	6,050	8,194	8,500	7,000
United Kingdom	1,843	2,274	2,062	2,162	33.8	35.7	35.6	29.1	62,361	81,237	73,435	62,832
Yugoslavia	5,400	-	-	-	18.1	-	-	-	97,700	-	-	-
Estimated total e/	74,080	59,580	67,000	64,460	-	-	-	-	1,588,000	985,000	1,300,000	1,020,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	104,000	-	73,000	75,000	11.9	-	10.7	11.7	1,124,000	-	780,000	875,000
Asia:												
Iran	h/ 4,191	-	-	-	h/ 17.2	-	-	-	h/ 72,128	77,161	76,426	61,178
Iraq	h/ 1,724	2,100	2,000	-	h/ 10.7	7.9	7.3	-	18,114	16,534	14,697	-
Lebanon	i/	148	161	-	i/	13.4	16.0	-	i/	1,984	2,572	1,470
Palestine	533	339	340	-	6.1	6.3	8.4	-	3,244	2,144	2,873	-
Syria	i/ 1,363	1,854	1,927	-	i/ 14.3	7.5	11.1	-	i/ 19,485	13,944	21,311	-
Turkey	8,952	9,243	9,246	9,465	15.2	8.7	19.5	13.7	135,690	80,443	180,000	130,000
China	h/ 49,000	53,000	55,000	56,000	h/ 15.3	16.1	15.6	16.2	h/ 750,000	854,000	859,000	905,000
Manchuria	2,896	1,295	-	-	12.4	11.2	-	-	36,035	14,451	-	-
India	34,[illegible]	35,980	34,568	34,159	10.7	10.9	9.6	8.7	370,660	393,904	333,237	297,920
Japan	1,738	1,789	1,495	1,510	28.8	19.4	15.1	-	50,133	34,756	22,597	-
Korea	832	-	-	-	12.3	-	-	-	10,240	-	-	-
Estimated total e/	107,150	111,600	111,700	113,100	-	-	-	-	1,483,000	1,515,000	1,548,000	1,490,000

South America:												
Argentina	15,834	10,108	13,657	12,300	14.0	14.2	15.1	14.2	221,769	143,556	206,314	175,000
Brazil	442	744	-	-	10.5	12.2	-	-	4,652	9,114	-	-
Chile	1,963	1,803	1,873	1,965	16.1	19.0	17.7	-	31,562	34,176	33,163	-
Peru	285	290	280	-	11.5	11.0	11.8	-	3,274	3,200	3,300	-
Uruguay	1,210	875	659	-	11.0	9.1	10.1	-	13,255	7,958	6,681	-
Estimated total e/	20,500	14,390	17,990	17,000	-	-	-	-	281,000	203,000	262,000	237,000
Africa:												
Algeria	4,184	3,450	3,200	3,700	8.4	3.5	11.2	7.6	35,201	12,000	36,000	28,000
Egypt	1,464	1,710	1,646	1,692	31.3	25.4	26.0	24.8	45,848	43,436	42,725	42,000
French Morocco	3,254	2,400	2,200	3,000	7.1	2.7	11.6	8.0	23,197	6,500	25,500	24,000
Tunisia	1,915	2,000	1,670	-	7.8	3.5	7.5	-	14,965	7,000	12,500	11,000
Union of South Africa j/	1,926	2,244	2,300	-	8.4	4.2	6.4	-	16,259	9,493	14,760	-
Estimated total e/	13,730	13,190	12,380	13,940	-	-	-	-	143,000	88,000	140,000	130,000
Oceania:												
Australia	13,128	11,425	12,526	14,500	12.9	12.5	9.3	17.2	169,744	142,410	116,490	250,000
New Zealand	221	161	137	-	32.3	33.8	36.5	-	7,129	5,439	5,000	-
Total	13,349	11,586	12,663	14,650	-	-	-	-	176,373	147,349	121,490	256,000
Estimated world total e/	417,000	371,090	387,190	397,250	-	-	-	-	5,998,000	5,120,000	5,735,000	5,775,000

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States foreign service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries, except as noted.

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b/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible.

c/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods.

d/ Preliminary estimates in Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date.

e/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown.

f/ Estimate not adjusted to take account of inclusion of Southern Dobrudja and is, therefore, not strictly comparable with estimates shown for later years.

g/ Figure for 1935 only.

h/ Average of less than 5 years.

i/ Estimates for Syria and Lebanon not shown separately during this period.

j/ European production only.

RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest average 1935-39, annual 1945-47 a/

Continent and country	Acreage b/				Yield per acre c/				Production			
	Average 1935-39	1945	1946	1947 d/	Average 1935-39	1945	1946	1947 d/	Average 1935-39	1945	1946	1947 d/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	816	487	715	1,156	11.3	12.1	12.3	11.4	9,191	5,388	8,811	13,225
United States	3,699	1,856	1,598	1,953	12.1	12.9	11.7	13.0	44,917	23,952	18,685	25,405
Total	4,515	2,343	2,313	3,109	-	-	-	-	54,108	29,840	27,496	38,630
Europe:												
Austria	912	550	620	580	23.4	16.5	19.0	19.7	21,355	9,100	11,800	11,400
Belgium	369	310	285	230	38.8	29.0	36.8	37.8	14,319	9,000	10,500	8,700
Bulgaria	e/ 467	373	500	746	e/ 17.3	10.7	17.0	-	e/ 8,084	4,000	8,500	-
Czechoslovakia	2,350	2,160	2,160	2,100	26.0	21.3	25.5	-	61,000	46,000	55,000	-
Denmark	354	398	343	257	28.2	30.7	32.9	26.1	9,973	12,236	11,300	6,700
Finland	500	369	366	376	24.6	19.8	19.7	19.9	12,300	7,300	7,200	7,900
France	1,614	940	1,150	1,170	18.6	14.7	17.0	15.1	30,013	13,800	19,500	17,700
Germany	7,035	-	-	-	29.1	-	-	-	205,000	-	-	-
Greece	163	109	133	155	13.8	8.9	14.8	11.0	2,244	965	1,970	1,700
Hungary	1,585	913	1,122	1,225	18.5	13.1	14.9	13.9	29,354	11,968	16,701	17,000
Italy	258	240	255	250	22.1	13.8	17.6	18.0	5,700	3,300	4,500	4,500
Luxembourg	18	12	15	12	25.7	20.7	25.7	22.9	462	248	386	275
Netherlands	559	534	556	445	35.1	20.6	32.3	29.2	19,626	11,000	17,948	13,000
Norway	13	8	7	7	31.2	22.1	28.6	28.6	405	177	200	200
Poland	13,425	-	-	-	21.1	-	-	-	284,000	-	-	-
Portugal	342	567	555	570	13.1	8.5	11.0	9.6	4,485	4,805	6,100	5,500
Rumania	640	-	-	-	15.6	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-
Spain	f/ 1,415	1,479	1,466	1,460	f/ 13.6	10.0	13.7	12.3	f/ 19,205	14,800	20,078	18,000
Sweden	495	416	388	287	30.0	26.1	29.3	20.6	14,828	10,876	11,375	5,900
Switzerland	38	32	35	37	33.2	34.4	34.3	26.8	1,260	1,102	1,200	990
United Kingdom	19	80	55	36	20.9	29.5	28.4	27.8	398	2,360	1,560	1,000
Yugoslavia	633	-	-	-	13.4	-	-	-	8,500	-	-	-
Estimated total g/	33,210	25,340	27,000	27,080	-	-	-	-	763,000	471,000	525,000	520,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	60,800	-	70,000	71,000	14.6	-	12.3	13.0	h/ 885,000	-	860,000	920,000
Turkey	939	936	988	1,025	15.2	9.5	18.4	15.3	14,301	8,896	18,200	15,700
Argentina	1,078	1,407	1,896	1,800	9.1	8.2	11.5	9.4	9,771	11,535	21,739	17,000
Union of South Africa	h/ 117	-	-	-	h/ 6.8	-	-	-	794	836	1,350	-
Estimated world total g/	100,770	100,390	102,560	104,380	-	-	-	-	1,730,000	1,363,000	1,455,000	1,515,000

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b/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible.

c/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods.

d/ Preliminary estimates in Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date.

e/ Estimate not adjusted to take account of inclusion of Southern Dobrudja, and is therefore not strictly comparable with estimates shown for later years.

f/ Figure for 1935 only.

g/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown.

h/ Average of less than 5 years.

FOREIGN DRIED PRUNE OUTPUT LARGER 1/

The 1947 preliminary estimate for dried-prune production in the eight leading foreign producing countries is 30,200 short tons, compared with 31,300 tons in 1946 and 32,100 tons in 1945. The estimate is 13 percent above the 5-year (1941-45) average of 26,800 tons but 28 percent below the 10-year (1936-45) average of 41,700 tons. Production increases over last year were reported in France, Chile, and the Union of South Africa, with declines in Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, and Rumania.

PRUNES, DRIED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, averages 1936-45 and 1941-45, annual 1940-47
(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Argentina	Australia	Chile	France	South Africa
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Averages					
1936-45	2,400	2,900	1,300	3,000	1,100
1941-45	3,300	2,900	1,500	2,000	1,200
Annual					
1940	1,900	2,700	1,100	1,700	700
1941	b/ 3,300	2,400	1,100	1,300	300
1942	b/ 1,700	3,500	1,300	1,000	1,900
1943	b/ 4,200	3,100	1,300	2,700	900
1944	2,900	3,600	1,900	3,800	1,600
1945	4,300	1,900	1,800	1,100	1,300
1946 c/	b/ 4,800	b/ 3,000	b/ 2,600	4,100	b/ 1,600
1947 c/	4,400	2,200	2,900	6,600	1,900

Year	Balkan countries a/	Foreign total	United States	World total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Averages				
1936-45	31,000	41,700	203,400	245,100
1941-45	15,900	26,800	193,200	220,000
Annual				
1940	7,900	16,000	b/ 177,400	b/ 193,400
1941	700	9,100	b/ 184,600	b/ 193,700
1942	21,000	30,400	b/ 176,800	b/ 207,200
1943	31,600	43,800	b/ 207,700	b/ 251,500
1944	4,200	18,000	163,200	b/ 181,200
1945	21,700	32,100	b/ 233,800	b/ 265,900
1946 c/	15,200	31,300	221,200	252,500
1947 c/	12,200	30,200	201,300	231,500

Compiled from trade and official sources.

a/ Includes Bulgaria, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. b/ Revised. c/ Preliminary.

1/ A more extensive statement may be obtained from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

The quantity of prunes available for world trade from foreign countries during the 1947-48 marketing season will be much smaller than usual. Argentina and Chile are the only countries outside the United States that have dried prunes to export in about the usual quantity. The Union of South Africa and Australia are barely able to supply domestic requirements while in France this season's pack represents about 20 percent of the normal prewar consumption of prunes. In the Balkan countries the few prunes that are considered exportable surplus will be sold in other eastern European countries with few, if any, reaching western European countries.

Lack of foreign exchange in importing countries is restricting the dried prune export possibilities in Argentina, Chile, and United States. Many importing countries are tightening up on granting import permits or are restricting them entirely on items considered not absolutely essential. It is extremely unlikely that this season's international trade in dried prunes will approach anything like prewar levels unless some method of payment by the foreign buyers can be developed.

UNITED STATES: Exports of dried prunes, 1946-47 with comparisons

	Averages		Annual					1/
	1935-39	1942-46	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-4
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Austria	49	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Belgium	5,106	1,855	0	0	897	1,398	6,978	59
Czechoslovakia	1,626	418	0	0	784	1,102	205	0
Denmark	5,600	2/	0	0	0	0	1	1
Finland	2,052	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	17,976	40	0	0	194	1	3	0
Germany	6,293	2/	0	0	0	1	1	0
Ireland	417	425	0	0	0	916	1,208	0
Italy	339	366	0	29	856	871	74	0
Netherlands	5,808	321	0	0	857	627	120	30
Norway	2,545	356	0	0	50	1,730	0	0
Poland and Danzig	2,151	649	0	0	3,245	2/	2/	0
Sweden	4,251	2,475	2/	1,121	386	5,046	5,824	0
Switzerland	482	744	0	544	824	1,908	444	0
United Kingdom	19,328	32,145	36,365	36,047	17,901	36,587	33,823	2
Other Europe	654	326	641	524	325	12	125	0
Total Europe	74,677	40,120	37,006	38,265	26,319	50,199	48,812	91
Canada	8,802	12,844	11,206	13,675	13,080	14,330	11,930	192
Others	8,352	7,552	5,421	5,466	5,550	11,193	10,128	514
Total	91,831	60,516	53,633	57,406	44,949	75,722	70,870	79

Compiled from official sources of the Bureau of Census.
1/ 1 month only - September 1947. 2/ Less than 1/2 ton.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural prospects approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, Chairman, C. M. Purves and W. R. Schreiber.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

TOBACCO

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S TOBACCO IMPORTS RISE SHARPLY IN 1947

Imports of leaf tobacco into Czechoslovakia during the first six months of 1947 totaled 29.3 million pounds, and were far above the 1934-38 average. Direct shipments from the United States were 2.7 million pounds, or 9 percent of Czechoslovakia's imports for the first six months of this year, compared with only about 2 percent during the period 1934-38.

The principal sources of supply were Turkey with 10.8 million pounds, Netherlands 7 million (re-exports of foreign grown leaf including some from the United States), and Bulgaria 4.6 million pounds. These large imports are attributed to the smaller domestic production, and a need for replenishing the low stocks of foreign tobaccos.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Imports of leaf tobacco, January-June 1947 with comparisons

Country of Shipment	Average 1934-38	1946	January-June 1947
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States	420	1,836	2,720
Netherlands a/	1,772	2,754	6,990
Bulgaria	2,600	2,637	4,597
Turkey	2,327	1,986	10,751
Greece	2,123	-	b/
Yugoslovia	6,195	328	b/
Others	c/ 3,230	d/ 2,282	4,231
Total	18,667	11,823	29,289

a/ Includes Netherland Indies. b/ If any, included with "others".
c/ Chiefly South America, and Philippines. d/ Principally Soviet Union and United Kingdom.

The 1947 crop of tobacco in Czechoslovakia is estimated at 14.2 million pounds from 15,500 acres, compared with a 1946 crop of 18.9 million pounds from 14,300 acres. Unfavorable weather conditions and insect damage were the principal reasons for low yields this year. During the 5 years 1935-39, Czechoslovakia's tobacco crop averaged 31 million pounds annually. The two most recent crops, however, are not strictly comparable with prewar production, since the country's present boundaries do not include a formerly important tobacco-growing province.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

CANADA RESTRICTS FRUIT AND VEGETABLE IMPORTS

Canada, by Order in Council effective November 18, has acted to restrict the importation of a large number of commodities, including fresh fruits and vegetables and their products in order to conserve foreign exchange. No restrictions are applied to bananas, raisins, figs and dried prunes.

Under the provisions of the order, quotas are established for the importation of fresh and dried potatoes, sweet potatoes and yams, and fresh apples, grapefruit, oranges, lemons, limes and onions, and for fruit juices, including citrus juices. The quotas provide for the entry of a quantity of each item equivalent in value to 200 percent of the average value of such imports during the three calendar years, 1937, 1938 and 1939. Importations of the quota items will be under permits issued to the Canadian importer on the basis of his participation in the trade in the respective item during the 1946-47 season. Shipments which were in transit on or before November 17 will not be affected by the order.

Other fruits and vegetables and their products are prohibited from entering Canada. Among the prohibited items or groups of items which are of importance in the United States-Canadian trade are the following: fresh grapes, pears, apricots, cherries, plums and prunes, peaches, cranberries and other berries, melons, tomatoes and other fresh vegetables, canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, brined, candied and glaced fruits, dried apricots, pears and peaches and fruits and vegetables otherwise preserved.

The order is termed an emergency measure, subject to modification depending upon the future exchange situation.

(Continued on Page 360)

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

CANADA'S GRAIN ESTIMATES REVISED

Canada's third estimate of grain production is lower than earlier estimates for all grains. Decreases are largest for wheat and barley, which at the new figures of 340.8 million bushels for wheat and 141.5 million for barley are reductions of 3 and 6 percent respectively from the former estimate.

All of the principal grains are significantly below the good 1946 outturn except rye, which was 50 percent above last year's crop. The increase was a result of increased acreage with well maintained yields of fall rye. Low yields of barley brought the crop slightly below the 1946 harvest despite an acreage increase of over a million acres.

Reductions from last year's crops of coarse grains were proportionately greater in eastern Provinces than in the Prairie Provinces. Production of oats at 88 million bushels in the east this year is 36 million bushels, or 30 percent less than in 1946. Mixed grains, grown almost entirely in the east, amounted to a total of 36 million bushels, compared with 53 million a year ago. As a consequence of the shortages, shipments of grain to this area from the Prairie Provinces under the Freight Assistance Policy are expected to be somewhat larger than last year. For the crop year ended July 1947 such shipments were reported at about 24 million bushels.

Production data for 1946 have been revised on the basis of preliminary acreage data from the 1946 quinquennial census of the Prairie Provinces.

CANADA: Grain acreage, yield per acre, and production, 1947, with comparisons

Year	Wheat	Rye	Oats a/	Barley	Mixed Grains	Corn, for grain
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Acreage						
Average 1939-43	23,160	1,002	13,309	5,873	1,427	284
1944	23,284	648	14,315	7,291	1,518	270
1945	23,414	487	14,393	7,350	1,453	237
1946 b/	24,076	715	12,075	6,258	1,318	252
1947	23,895	1,156	11,048	7,465	1,150	
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Yield per acre						
Average 1939-43	19.1	14.5	33.1	27.0	33.7	37.2
1944	17.9	13.2	34.9	26.7	37.8	43.3
1945	13.6	12.1	26.5	21.5	32.3	43.7
1946	17.2	12.3	30.7	23.8	40.2	42.4
1947	14.3	11.4	25.6	18.9	31.0	37.9
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Production						
Average 1939-43	443,356	14,577	440,897	158,537	48,028	10,594
1944	416,635	8,526	499,643	194,712	57,431	11,700
1945	318,512	5,888	381,596	157,757	46,927	10,365
1946 b/	413,725	8,811	371,069	148,887	53,031	10,661
1947 c/	340,767	13,225	282,714	141,451	35,700	6,682

From reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

a/ Production and yield in bushels of 34 bushels.

b/ Revised

c/ Third estimate

TROPICAL PRODUCTS

MADAGASCAR'S 1947 CLOVE CROP SMALLER

Madagascar's 1947 clove crop, harvested from September through December, is estimated at 661 short tons, which is much below last year's crop of 3,307 short tons. Civil strife on the east coast hindered picking and bagging of cloves, but the larger part of the production is outside the troubled area. It is rumored that producers are holding cloves, awaiting more favorable prices. No estimate of the size of these stocks is available.

The United States and France are the principal buyers of Madagascar cloves. In prewar years, large quantities were shipped to the Netherlands Indies for use in cigarette blends. This market has not been revived since the war.

MADAGASCAR: Estimated production and exports of cloves, 1947 with comparisons

Year	Estimated production	Exports	
		Cloves	Clove oil
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
1939	1,516	7,187	-
1940	5,644	1,473	224
1941	259	1,142	203
1942	184	4	2
1943	391	-	8
1944	182	612	220
1945	551	3,496	282
1946	3,307	4,968	366
1947 a/	600	-	-

Compiled from official data and foreign service reports.
a/ Preliminary

EL SALVADOR'S COFFEE PRODUCTION RISES

Exportable production from El Salvador's 1947-48 coffee crop is estimated at 1,035,000 bags, the largest since 1943-44. Exportable production from the 1946-47 harvest now is placed at 960,000 bags, instead of 920,000 bags as previously reported.

Harvesting of the 1947-48 crop began in October and will continue for about six months. Although some exports of new crop coffee will be made in November, the volume is not expected to reach significant proportions until January. El Salvador's coffee exports for the crop year 1946-47 (October 1-September 30) totaled 936,831 bags valued at $30,113,415 compared with 785,760 bags valued at $19,959,562 for 1945-46.

Although there was an increase of 16 percent in quantity of coffee shipped, most of the increase in value in 1946-47 may be attributed to higher prices received for coffee. No equivalent advance in coffee production costs has occurred in El Salvador which largely accounts for the present prosperity of the industry.

FATS AND OILS

NETHERLANDS INDIES OCTOBER COPRA PRODUCTION INCREASED

After several months of decreased output, Netherlands Indies copra returned to the average attained in the first six months of 1947. October production was estimated at 15,900 short tons and a further increase is expected in November and December. The larger outturn is anticipated as a result of an additional 5 gulden per 100 kilograms ($17.00 per short ton) for mixed grade copra, increased food supplies, and the delivery of incentive goods (particularly textiles) to producers.

Despite greater production, October copra exports of 9.127 short tons were the smallest since May. All shipments were destined to Europe. The Netherlands received 3,307, Norway 2,238, and Sweden 3,582. The total for January-October was 150,684 short tons of which 81 percent went to the Netherlands. Exports are now averaging about 30 percent of the prewar level.

UNITED STATES FATS AND OILS IMPORTS GAIN; EXPORTS DOWN

The United States January-September imports of principal vegetable oils and oilseeds (in terms of oil) amounted to 1,009 million pounds compared with 572 million in the same months of 1946. The most noticeable increases were in linseed, palm, tung, coconut (copra) and tea seed oils. Of this group, however, only coconut oil has returned to the prewar level.

UNITED STATES: Imports a/ of specified oils and oilseeds, January-September 1947, with comparisons

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	1946	January-September 1946	January-September 1947
Babassu kernels	1,000 lbs.	b/	39,463	38,079	22,013
Babassu oil	" "	c/ 346	2,314	2,314	1,523
Castor-beans	" "	132,924	226,295	172,574	179,830
Castor oil	" "	226	6,450	3,863	6,595
Flaxseed	" bu.	18,470	3,394	3,315	280
Linseed oil	" lbs.	713	94,405	37,721	117,311
Copra	Short tons	230,000	394,696	230,052	471,124
Coconut oil	1,000 lbs.	348,715	2,353	1,853	17,523
Oiticia oil	" "	c/ 7,673	22,593	16,212	7,674
Olive oil:					
Edible	" "	62,811	12,660	5,561	7,670
Inedible	" "	35,448	103	47	227
Palm Oil	" "	321,482	37,850	25,315	50,250
Sesame seed	" "	58,425	4,891	4,445	8,619
Tea seed oil	" "	13,159	88	88	5,682
Tucum kernels	" "	d/ 9,810	12,709	12,003	16,887
Tung oil	" "	123,190	36,207	16,890	89,358

Compiled from official sources.
a/ Imports for consumption. b/ Not separately classified in Foreign Commerce and Navigation. c/ Average of less than 5 years. d/ 1939 only.

Babassu kernels and oil, as well as castor-beans and oil, are considerably larger than the 1935-39 average. Increased imports of palm oil, from the Belgian Congo, are the result of a United States-Belgium agreement. Belgium is obtaining soybeans, soybean oil, lard, peanuts and small quantities of other oils from this country.

January-September exports of the more important fats and oils, with the exception of peanuts, soybean oil, and inedible tallow, continued smaller than in the corresponding months of last year but may show some improvement during the last quarter.

UNITED STATES: Lard exports, January-September 1947, with comparisons

County of destination	Average 1935-39	1946	January-September 1946	January-September 1947
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:				
Canada	2,008	4,103	4,103	12,791
Cuba	39,912	72,013	51,496	52,841
Mexico	5,500	19,138	13,440	20,142
Panama	1,032	1,750	1,273	1,469
Others	3,508	5,138	3,769	6,661
Total	51,960	102,142	74,081	93,904
South America:				
Colombia	3,740	2,555	2,083	5,209
Ecuador	800	491	279	2,130
Venezuela	3,220	2,655	2,152	3,926
Others	66	39	1	2,309
Total	7,826	5,740	4,515	13,574
Europe:				
Czechoslovakia	1,654	13,100	13,100	9,859
Finland	250	796	667	7,030
France	28	111,680	109,780	32,333
Germany	2,536	1	1	521
Italy	708	19,982	19,711	32,943
Poland	40	19,360	19,359	13,676
Switzerland	218	0	0	1,735
United Kingdom	95,732	66,305	56,703	24,419
Others	4,486	59,541	55,793	18,369
Total	105,652	290,765	275,114	140,885
Other continents	198	32,035	31,536	1,038
Grand Total	165,636	430,682	385,246	249,401

Compiled from official sources.

The decrease in lard is principally the result of reduced IEFC allocations in the first half of this year and the fact that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is no longer supplying foreign countries. Shipments to European countries were less than in January-September 1946.

UNITED STATES: Exports of specified fats, oils and oilseeds, January-September, 1947 with comparisons

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	1946	January-September 1946	January-September 1947
Soybeans..........	1,000 bu.	a/ 4,793	2,906	944	1,142
Soybean oil:					
Refined.........	" lbs.	b/ 6,467	72,583	55,468	25,394
Crude...........	" "		13,228	6,496	38,865
Coconut oil:					
Refined.........	" "	3,789	935	27	3,093
Crude...........	" "	10,442	47,366	46,352	45,646
Cottonseed oil:					
Refined.........	" "	4,793	5,857	3,284	2,993
Crude...........	" "	1,515	244	243	22
Linseed oil.......	" "	1,280	1,625	1,481	2,294
Peanuts:					
Shelled.........	" "	b/ 452	61,043	28,314	126,672
Not shelled.....	" "		7,066	3,618	14,409
Cooking fats......	" "	2,111	11,424	9,383	2,020
Lard..............	" "	165,636	430,682	385,246	249,401
Oleomargarine.....	" "	180	50,483	30,896	15,077
Tallow:					
Edible..........	" "	b/ 1,651	4,151	3,995	452
Inedible........	" "		6,472	5,109	35,992

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Average of less than 5 years.

b/ Not separately classified in Foreign Commerce and Navigation.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

(Continued from Page 355)

DUTY CHANGES AFFECT FRUIT INDUSTRY

Important concessions in duty levels affecting the domestic fruit industry were made and received by the United States during the recent international trade negotiations at Geneva.

To the fruit growers, the reductions in duties granted by Canada and the United Kingdom assume greatest importance. The Canadian system of advanced valuations, and added or "dump" duties now used in establishing duties on fresh apples, apricots, cherries, peaches, pears, prunes, plums, raspberries and strawberries during the period when the respective Canadian fruits are being marketed is abolished.

The in-season duties resulting under the above-mentioned system are replaced by much lower specific duties during the specified weeks. During the remainder of the year, the present "normal" duty of 10 percent is continued. The new in-season duties in cents per pound, together with the maximum number (in parentheses) of weeks during which they may be applied are as follows: apricots (10) 1 cent; cherries (7) 2 cents; cranberries (12) 1 cent; peaches (9) 1 1/2 cents; pears (15) 1 cent; plums and prunes (10) 1 cent; strawberries (6) 1.6 cents and raspberries and loganberries (6) 2 cents. Apples, at present, may be subject to the advanced valuations and dump duties for the entire year.

Under the terms of the new agreement, apples may enter Canada free of duty during the period May 20 through July 12 after which they are subject to a duty of 0.75 cents, a level about 37 1/2 percent below the old in-season duty calculated on the basis of 1939 valuations. Fresh grapes of the Vinifera types are accorded free entry into Canada.

In the new agreement, Canada eliminates the present duty of 1/2-cent per pound on grapefruit and the duty of 35 cents per cubic foot (about 67 cents per box) charged against oranges during the period August-December. The Canadian duties on canned juices of orange, lime, lemon, and pineapple are cut to 10 percent, ad valorem, while the duty on grapefruit juice remains at 15 percent.

The United Kingdom agreement provides for free entry of apples into British home markets during the period August 16 through April 14, eliminating a duty of about 27 cents per bushel. France, Czechoslovakia, the customs union of Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg (Benelux), Norway and Brazil also gave concessions in duties on apples. Concessions on pears were given by Brazil, France, Czechoslovakia, Benelux and Ceylon and on citrus by New Zealand, Czechoslovakia and Benelux.

Substantial seasonal reductions in United States duties were made on hothouse and other grapes, Belgium, the Southern Hemisphere countries of South Africa, Chile and Argentina and to a lesser extent, Canada. Canada will benefit also from a moderate reduction in the duty on apples to 12 1/2 cents per bushel. Cherry duties were cut to one-half cent per pound and peach duties to one-quarter cent for the period December 1 to May 31, but continue at the present rate of one-half cent per pound during the remainder of the year. The duty on fresh blueberries continues at 1 cent per pound, but the frozen blueberry duty was cut to 10 percent, ad valorem. Duties on strawberries, raspberries and loganberries were reduced to one-half cent per pound for the periods June 15-September 15 for strawberries, and July 1-August 31 for raspberries and loganberries. United States duties on grapefruit were reduced to 0.3 cents per pound, August-September, and 0.6 cents per pound during October for Cuba.

COTTON

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS ON FOREIGN MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets, converted at current rates of exchange:

COTTON: Spot prices of certain foreign growths and qualities in specific markets

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1947	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound
Alexandria		Kantar			
Ashmouni, Good	11-13	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	41.00	34.20
Ashmouni, F.G.F.	"	"	"	38.50	32.12
Giza 7, Good	"	"	"	46.25	38.58
Giza 7, F.G.F.	"	"	"	(not quoted)	
Karnak, Good	"	"	"	48.50	40.46
Karnak, F.G.F.	"	"	"	45.00	37.54
Bombay		Candy			
Jarila, Fine	"	784 lbs.	Rupee	445.00	17.13
Broach, Fine	"	"	"	560.00	21.55
Sind American, Fine	"	"	"	570.00	21.94
Punjab " 289-F, Fine	"	"	"	680.00	26.17
Kampala, East African	"	"	"	920.00	35.41
Buenos Aires		Metric ton			
Type B	11-14	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	2,590.00	34.98
Lima		Sp. quintal			
Tanguis, Type 5	11-13	101.4 lbs.	Sol	*165.00	25.03
Pima, Type 1	"	"	"	195.00	29.58
Recife		Arroba			
Mata, Type 5	11-14	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	115.00	18.92
Sertao, Type 5	"	"	"	125.00	20.57
Sao Paulo					
Sao Paulo, Type 5	"	"	"	162.50	26.73
Torreon		Sp. quintal			
Middling, 15/16"	"	101.4 lbs.	Peso	130.00	26.38

Compiled from weekly cables from representatives abroad.
* Nominal.

WORLD BREADGRAIN SUMMARY (Continued from Page 348)

Europe's wheat production, now estimated at 1,020 million bushels, is 280 million bushels, or 22 percent smaller than in 1946, and 36 percent less than the 1935-39 average. The present estimate is about 5 percent smaller than the early-season forecast for this area, since continued deterioration was reported in many countries. Reductions from earlier forecasts were made for the Danube Basin countries, and for Czechoslovakia, Spain, and Italy.

(Continued on following Page)

Of lesser importance in most of those countries, European rye production apparently was less affected by deterioration caused by the drought. The present estimate of 520 million bushels is slightly less than the total in 1946, but is 32 percent less than the prewar average, because of reduced acreage and lower yields.

In the Soviet Union good wheat yields were reported. Acreage was considerably below the prewar average, however, and production appears to have continued well below the prewar average though larger than for recent years. A considerable shift of wheat acreage to rye was indicated during the war years. As a result of the increased acreage, rye production is believed to be larger than average, despite below average yields. Rye has always been an important breadgrain in the Soviet Union, with the 1947 crop estimated to be about 60 percent of the world total.

Wheat production in Asia is placed at 1,490 million bushels, slightly above average though not up to the high 1946 figure. Acreage was about 6 percent larger than average. Expanded acreage in China, with slightly above-average yields gave a total outturn about 45 million bushels larger than in 1946, and 20 percent above average. Less favorable conditions are reported for most other countries, especially India, and yields in other areas of Asia are reported to be below average. Rye production in Turkey, the only Asiatic country reporting that grain, is slightly above average.

Little information is yet available on the condition of the growing crop in South America. In general, growing conditions have been reported as favorable in Argentina, the principal producing country. A significant reduction in the area seeded to wheat was reported, and the crop is tentatively placed at 175 million bushels. Rye acreage seeded for all purposes is smaller than in 1946 but considerably larger than the prewar average.

The wheat crop in Africa is still estimated at 130 million bushels, about 7 percent less than in 1946 and also below average. The decline is attributed to reduced yields, since acreage was estimated to be slightly above average. Unfavorable weather conditions reduced yields in French North Africa, the most important producing area of that continent, and grain imports will be needed to tide this area over to the next harvest. In prewar years, this region was on a net export basis. In Egypt the crop is expected to be about the same as that of a year ago. Reports from the Union of South Africa, the only remaining area of importance, indicate that production prospects are favorable and that the harvest may be sufficient for that country's needs during the coming year.

Australia's wheat outturn is expected to be about 250 million bushels, according to the latest official estimate. A crop of that size would be a record, exceeding the largest previous crop by about 35 million bushels. The present prospects contrast with last year's poor crop of 116 million bushels and the prewar average of 170 million. Unusually favorable growing conditions were reported and record yields per acre are expected in most parts of the country. The wheat acreage grown for grain is placed at 14.5

million acres, which, though the largest acreage reported since 1933, has been exceeded in a number of years. With the country's domestic requirements set at 80 million bushels, a crop as large as predicted would leave a balance of about 170 million bushels for export and carry-over. Physical limitations to handling a surplus of that size, however, will probably hold the export movement during the marketing year to somewhat less than three-fourths of that total available. Exports for the year ended July 1947 amounted to about 50 million bushels.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural prospects approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report the Committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, Chairman, C.M. Purves, Judith Downey, L. Volin, H. LeBovit, and W. Kling.

LATE NEWS

A British Government Mission left for Ottawa November 18 to discuss with the Canadian Government of the possibility for reducing British imports from Canada (probably including dairy products, bacon and eggs), to conserve monetary exchange.

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A Government Cotton Board is to be set up in Pakistan to finance ginowners in purchasing cotton, according to an announcement on October 12 by the Minister of Finance. The Board will consist of one representative each for the Pakistan Government, the West Punjab Government and the Habib Bank. The proposed plan will enable about 120 gins (out of 250 normally operating) to begin operations and the Habib Bank will open 20 offices in ginning areas to advance loans against stocks.

The Government is insuring the gins against fire and riot damage. The West Punjab Cotton Crop this year is estimated at 1,100,000 Indian bales (917,000 bales of 500 pounds gross) valued at about 300 million rupees ($90 million).

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Due to the severe drought of recent months, which has made crops late and below normal, the Haitian Government has found it necessary for the time being to forbid the exportation until further notice of millet, plantains, sweet potatoes, malangas, yams, pumpkins, avocados, corn meal, tomatoes, eggplant, beans, poultry, eggs, and livestock.

CANADIAN IMPORT RESTRICTIONS - (Continued from Page 343)

Principal United States Agricultural Exports to Canada and Total July 1946 - June 1947

Commodity	Unit	Quantity		Value		Percent
		Exports to Canada	Exports to all countries	Exports to Canada	Exports to all countries	Canada Total
		Thous.	Thous.	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	Percent
Cotton, including linters	Bale	359	3,996	54,188	412,947	13.1
Oranges, fresh	Box	5,504	8,159	21,382	32,592	65.6
Lemons and limes, fresh	"	438	476	2,352	2,551	92.2
Grapefruit, fresh	"	1,761	2,793	3,794	6,754	56.2
Grapes, fresh	lb.	51,276	72,181	6,339	9,561	66.3
Plums and prunes, fresh	"	13,451	22,240	1,478	3,181	46.5
Berries, fresh	"	5,316	5,623	1,259	1,378	91.4
Cherries, "	"	1,911	2,038	446	485	92.0
Prunes, dried	"	24,481	137,737	3,935	22,456	17.5
Raisins, " 1/	"	17,362	105,282	2,151	14,680	14.7
Fruit juices, canned	Gal.	13,997	21,041	8,211	16,759	49.0
Corn	Bu.	6,418	75,895	11,318	138,034	8.2
Peanuts, shelled and unshelled	lb.	55,068	156,978	8,597	25,781	33.3
Soybeans, except canned	"	105,242	186,212	5,951	10,382	57.3
Soybean oilcake and meal	Sh. tons	31	107	2,348	9,235	25.4
Hops	lb.	3,110	12,143	1,995	9,863	20.2
Tomatoes, fresh	"	40,018	43,510	3,191	3,396	94.0
Lettuce, "	"	60,403	63,709	2,936	3,216	91.3
Celery, "	"	29,867	31,474	2,383	2,516	94.7
Cabbage, "	"	33,894	37,617	980	1,136	86.3
Carrots, "	"	46,640	49,670	1,248	1,388	89.9
Onions, "	"	27,789	122,920	777	4,431	17.5
Total agricultural exports				217,314	3,219,512	6.7
Total non-agricultural exports				1,626,823	9,102,552	17.9
Total exports, all commodities				1,844,137	12,322,064	15.0

1/ 1946 calendar year.